

Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2334.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at once will not be received. No Deposit may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS } 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALMYSLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLIDAY, Esq. L. POESECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. N. A. SIRS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:

For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description.

Pay and Pensions collected.

Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.

Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [19]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STEERING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents, Hongkong. [19]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [19]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [19]

NOTICE
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [19]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$83,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [19]

Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BATAVIA,"
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA,
AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. [19]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1889. [19]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING".

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [19]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and
GENERAL BROKER.

J. A. FREDERICKS,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [19]

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

"BRUSSELS CARPETS." "TAPESTRY CARPETS." "AND OTHER CARPETS."

Prior to the arrival of NEW SEASON GOODS we beg to offer last Year's Patterns at specially reduced prices.

	(o)
BEST 5 FRAME BRUSSELS	\$1.75 per yard.
4 Do.	\$1.35 "

CROSSLEY & Co.'s BEST TAPESTRY AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS 85 Cents.

No charge for cutting and putting down.

The above prices during September only.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO., OPERATING LTD.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [19]

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FIRST DELIVERIES

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR NEW AUTUMN GOODS,

WE ARE OFFERING A SELECTION OF LIGHT WEIGHT COATING, in all shades; SUMMER SUITING and TROUSERING,

at very much reduced prices.

SUIT from \$15. COAT from \$10. PANTS from 85.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1889. [19]

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [19]

W. POWELL & CO.

will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on FRIDAY, the 13th September.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [19]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on FRIDAY, the 13th September.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889. [19]

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT,

Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SHANGHAI"

will leave for the above place on or about SATURDAY, the 14th September, at NOON.

This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for through passengers (First Cabin only) at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabin, Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1889. [19]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGAS

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

open negotiations in regard to the Behring Sea fishery question.

August 25th.

The *St. James' Gazette* states that the Governorship of Bombay has been offered to the Earl of Coventry.

The Indian Council Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir George Campbell complained of reprisals being made at Sankt. Sir James Ferguson, in reply, said that it was impossible to prevent the "friendly" defending themselves against the attacks of predatory tribes.

The dock labourers on strike are intimidating those who are working. A meeting of strikers will be held at Hyde Park to-day.

Continuous unsettled weather is regarding the harvest in England.

In consequence of a rise in the price of cotton, many mills in Lancashire are working half-time.

August 26th.

Mr. Palmer, Accountant-General at Cairo, will succeed Sir Edgar Vincent as Financial Adviser to the Khedive.

The Russian expedition under Pevtaff, which was proceeding to Tibet, has been stopped by the Chinese authorities in Kaaibar.

August 27th.

The men on strike in London, number one hundred and thirty thousand. All branches of labour connected with the port of London are comprised among them, and are daily joining the movement. The markets are paralysed in consequence of the strike. The workers at King's Cross coal depots, the stokers at the South Metropolitan Gas works, and the employees of the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, have all struck work. The dock labourers have agreed to a manifesto urging those unconnected with shipping to resume work. Mr. Burns, the Socialist leader, is negotiating with the Dock Companies on behalf of the dock labourers.

Messrs. O'Brien and Gilhooley, who have been tried on charge of criminal conspiracy for inducing Mr. Smith Barry's tenants on Clonakilty estate not to pay rent, have been sentenced, the former to two months' and the latter to six weeks' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to Cork, refusing to give bail for his good behaviour for one year. Mr. Gilhooley was bailed.

August 28th.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst submitted the India budget, and said that the increase in the Salt revenue was due to traders placing stocks of salt in bond, in anticipation of a reduction in the tax on that article. The increase in the tax on salt has effected no change in the consumption. A further outlay of Rs. 750,000 was necessary for frontier railways, and Rs. 250,000 for defences. Sir John said there was no fear of a centralized India, since the settled policy of the Indian Government is to encourage the financial, legislative, and administrative independence of the provinces. The conversion of 4 per cent. securities would effect a saving of £266,000 annually.

Mr. Bradlaugh advocated the abolition of the duty on silver plate, and alleged that the Famine Fund had not been honestly disbursed.

Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to enquire into the Government of India.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, explained that the surplus of the famine fund had been spent on railways, irrigation and in reduction of debt, and in lessening the chance of famine by assisting the transport of food. He hoped soon to be able to announce the abolition of the Outstation system. The Bengal Government, he said, had agreed to provide the land for the Umballa-Delhi Railway, and the line would be worked by the East India Railway, which would receive one-half of the gross receipts, but no other subsidy. After twenty-five years, the Government would be entitled to purchase the line on a twenty-five years' purchase, based on the average revenue of the last five years.

Lord Cross, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said the Government had no intention of annexing Cashmere, and hoped that the Mahrajanah would resume his power so soon as the situation in that quarter had been remedied.

The Directors of the different London Dock Companies held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to refuse to grant the demands of the labourers, that they should be paid six pence an hour, and that their daily payment should not be less than two shillings. The Directors also refused to abolish the system of contract labour.

The coal-heavers and carmen at the railway depot at King's Cross, and St. Pancras have struck. The strike movement is generally extending.

In the House of Commons Mr. Matthews, replying to a question, said that no organised intimidation existed, but that great pressure was being brought to bear on those who had not yet struck. He hoped that rational arrangements would soon be effected.

AN EPISODE OF THE MANCHU CONQUEST.

Hung Cheng-chow was one of the highest officers of State in the reign of Chung-chen, the last of the Ming Emperors. About five years before Li Tai-ching's host of rebels entered Peking, Hung commanded the Chinese troops on the North-east frontier, where the invasions of the Manchu Tartars had to be resisted. He not only effectively protected the frontiers of the Empire, but succeeded in driving the Manchus back into the very heart of their own country. But there, on the river Lin, not far from Moukden, his good fortune forsook him; in a bloody battle the Chinese army succumbed to the swords and arrows of the Manchu host, and Hung himself fell alive, into the enemy's hands.

Great was the joy of the Manchu chiefs in securing their most formidable antagonist; the cry for his blood was general, and Hung himself, of course, expected nothing less than to pay the forfeit of his life for his misfortune in war. Such, however, was by no means the intention of T'ai-tsung, the then grand duke and leader of the Manchu tribes, and actual founder of the present Imperial house of Ts'e Tsing. Sternly he reproved those of his confederates and followers who wished to impose on him a policy dictated by a short-sighted craving for revenge, the execution of which would probably, at the time, have gratified nobody more than Hung himself. For had not the Ming Emperor, on hearing of the lost battle, remonstrated the supposed death of his faithful Minister? and had not his memory been honoured by everything a grateful Sovereign and country could do? Hung could never hope for a more glorious opportunity of dying. But whatever might have been Hung's wishes and feelings, his life was spared by T'ai-tsung, who kept him in honourable custody, providing him with every comfort and attention. Often T'ai-tsung sent messages to Hung, inviting him to enter his service and become his adviser. Hung sternly rejected all such overtures, and even went so far as to revile his conqueror, for the purpose, it would appear, of provoking his anger, so that he might offend the despatch of his helpless prisoner.

After many vain attempts had been made to conciliate the victim, T'ai-tsung heard one day from a messenger whom he had employed to visit the prisoner, that Hung had been found brushing the dust off his clothes. This simple circumstance was interpreted by T'ai-tsung as a

sign that Hung had abandoned the idea of dying, and he thereupon resolved on visiting the prisoner in person. He accordingly entered at night into Hung's apartment. Taking no notice of his visitor, Hung remained seated, with his eyes fixed on the ground. T'ai-tsung was patient. He looked a long time at his captive foe, and then remarking that he was but lightly clad for the prevailing cold, T'ai-tsung took off his own fur coat and put it on the shoulders of his prisoner, saying, "I cannot bear to see my future teacher shivering before my eyes." Hung Cheng-chow, taken aback by this unexpected kindness on the part of his old enemy, lifted his eyes, looked long and earnestly at T'ai-tsung, then sank on his knees and exclaimed: "I am now indeed conquered, and I am henceforth your faithful servant."

Elated by his success in gaining over the celebrated Chinese Minister as a friend and adviser, T'ai-tsung ordered great festivities in honour of the occasion. But rendered jealous by the honours which were successively bestowed by T'ai-tsung on Hung, many of the Manchu leaders were unable to restrain their feelings, and expressed their discontent whenever occasion offered. T'ai-tsung bore with this patiently and long, but at last, when the clamours of his followers became too loud, he broke silence and addressed the chiefs thus:

"So you are jealous of Hung Cheng-chow! And you want to conquer China! Well, but have we not tried to do it often already, and have we ever succeeded? The truth of the matter is, we are but blind men, not knowing where and how to strike in order to make China our own. Yet you now blame me for having found a safe guide. Who, among you all, can tell us how to gain what is the grand object of our ambition? Are you not then foolish to reproach me for having discovered the man who can and will direct our strong arms, our swords, bows and arrows, and teach us where to strike?"

The confederate chiefs were silenced, and in a very few years after, they conquered China, mainly led by Hung's sagacious advice and keen foresight. T'ai-tsung himself, like Moses, never entered the promised land; he had to leave the actual invasion to his brethren, and to his son the final consummation of his plans. But T'ai-tsung was right in his anticipations, and his successors to the present day have acted loyally on the great example set them of generosity to the conquered, and of broad imperial statesmanship, which has converted quadrant enemies into permanent friends.—*Chinese Times*.

ON THE NORTHERN CRUISE.

(FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Hakodadi, August 26th.

The fleet left Hakodadi for Akishi on the 19th. The weather was indifferent. The first day at sea was, of course, devoted to steam tactics—"steam antics" as they are called by the more flippant—so that no great progress was made. Next day fog reigned supreme; speed was reduced, and from every ship the siren lifted up her charming voice and wailed at regular and oft-recurring intervals. It was not until 2 p.m. on the 21st that the fleet crept into Akishi harbour. There we found the *Alderity*, which had been sent on before, encamped in the most comfortable corner of that comfortable bay. It was raining hard when we anchored, and the weather became worse in the afternoon. Before eight bells, half a gale of wind was blowing, and the rain came down in torrents. How we did roll! Cabin ornaments went flying about as if we were in the open sea. Going on shore was out of the question, so we let go another anchor, and like that experienced sailor, St. Paul, wished for the day. When it came, it ushered in weather as perfect as man could desire. The bright warm sunlight lit up the beautiful woods of Akishi, and the light mist rapidly floating away only threw a fairy glamour over the exquisite scenery.

Akishi is a little town at the foot of thickly wooded hills. It is one of the nurseries of the Japanese Government, but, hitherto, has not been thriving quite so vigorously as was expected. Still, it will probably be an important place some day. At present there are not more than three or four hundred people, and the delicious quiet of the surrounding country is almost unbroken. The Ainos are in a minority, and are mostly to be found in small outlying villages. In many respects, they are an interesting race, and much finer physically than the Japanese; as a rule they have blue eyes, but their hair is of the same colour as that of the latter race. They seldom allow the scissars of the barber to touch their tangled locks, and this perhaps accounts for the appellation, "*airy* Ainos." The vulgar idea that their bodies are entirely covered with long hair is a misconception, or, at any rate, a gross exaggeration. They have the reputation of being far more honest and truthful than the Japanese. Drink is their great failing; but, for this their more civilised successors are in great part responsible, as they pay them for their savage produce in *saki*. However, we as a nation, cannot afford to throw stones. Are not some of our traders quite as immoral when they buy valuable articles from ignorant savages with glass beads, and penny looking-glasses?

The Aino women have a curious habit of tattooing a bow-shaped border round the mouth. It does not look as ugly as it sounds. I remember seeing a pretty Aino girl last year, whose good looks were not at all impaired by the rather suggestive bow-shaped pattern round her sweet young lips. I hope, by this time, she has shot an arrow into the heart of some long-haired admirer, and pinned him to her apron strings for ever and a day.

Our stay at Akishi was too short to give much opportunity for ethnological research. We departed at 4 p.m. on the day after our arrival. It seemed trifling to disappoint the hopes of the natives. No doubt they expected us to remain a few days, and hoped to dispose of some part of their vast stock of oysters. What a godsend, 3,500 oyster-eating Englishmen would have been to them if the fleet had but remained for a week or two!—Unfortunately, on this occasion the programme proved inflexible. There was nothing for it, but to "up" anchor, and leave with regret one of the prettiest places in Japan. Next morning the fleet dispersed in all directions for target practice, and did not re-assemble till about three in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, we anchored in Hakodadi Harbour. To-day it is raining and blowing, so we shall probably not leave for Otaru till to-morrow or next day.—*N. C. Daily News*.

SOME POPULAR MISTAKEN SYMPTOMS.

A common expression is, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Another kindred expression is, "The man who doctors himself has a fool for a patient." While these proverbs contain a few grains of the truth, they are by no means to be rendered literally. Occasionally, we encounter people who have acquired some little knowledge of medicine, and are led in consequence to much overrate their abilities, and they presume to practice on themselves and on others in ailments which only an educated physician can properly treat. This class is mostly made up of nurses of "ye olden time." They, however, as a rule, use almost entirely domestic remedies, which do little harm, if they do no good. It is in the diagnosis that they most often fail, and hence occasion many serious results. An

instance occurs to the writer which will serve as an illustration. A child of 8 years was recently taken ill with throat trouble. Several elderly neighbors dropped in, and gave opinions as to the character of the disease. With sing lar unanimity they expressed themselves as sure the little patient had cancer of the throat. They were positive that this diagnosis was correct, because they "saw white spots on the tonsils." Naturally enough, the parents felt no uneasiness at first, but, as the child grew worse, after two or three days the family physician was sent for. He found the case to be one of diphtheria in the most malignant form. The disease was so far advanced that treatment was of no avail, and death occurred. One would naturally say, in this instance, that a little knowledge had proved a dangerous thing, yet the terrible result was far from being attributable to a "little," it was due to an absence of any knowledge to utter ignorance. And it is generally found that, instead of a little knowledge preceding chills or chilly sensations. There are also loss of appetite, thirst, great weariness, headache and occasionally pain in the loins. Nausea and vomiting are frequently early symptoms. The kidneys are inactive, the quantity of excretion is usually scanty, and at times has a smoky appearance. These are the principal signs which are manifested in an acute attack of "Bright's disease."

As a rule, the chronic form of this disease begins slowly, stealing on as it were, insidiously. Probably, in a large proportion of cases, it exists for many months before it is discovered, and in the mean time the victim considers himself perfectly well. Often the first signs to excite uneasiness are, a general loss of strength and a growing paleness or sallow ness of complexion. There is also disinclination to exertion, fatigue being easy. Occasionally the first symptom is dyspepsia, appearing in a puffiness under the eyes, or a slight swelling of the feet and ankles. This is a prominent symptom in some cases, but in others, it is never very marked. In all forms of Bright's disease symptoms referable to the digestive system are more or less pronounced; indigestion or dyspeptic disorder is common. Headache is also an exceedingly common symptom, and often it is one of the first to appear. A frequent complaint is trouble with the sight, which suffers perfectly well. Often the first signs to excite uneasiness are, a general loss of strength and a growing paleness or sallow ness of complexion.

These are in brief some of the early signs of "Bright's disease." As will appear, they are not distinctive, for none of them point directly to the kidneys. The most accomplished physician can not depend upon these or other symptoms alone; he would need sure evidence before he told a person his kidneys were affected. Only certain means is chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the secretion. The public should remember this one important fact, and never accept a physician's opinion as of value until he has secured this positive proof.

"My kidneys are troubling me" is a complaint which one frequently hears made. Probably there are no organs in the body which are often wrongfully accused of being refractory than the kidneys, a fact due to a general ignorance of the symptoms which they excite when disturbed or diseased. Doubtless more than nine-tenths of all the cases which the patients themselves believe to be kidney trouble are actually due to disorders of the liver and stomach. A cloudiness of the excretion is assumed to be evidence of kidney disturbance, and yet that appearance is much the oftentimes noted in patients who are simply bilious. In fact, in kidney trouble alone, unless of an acute character, the excretion is seldom cloudy. When the bladder is affected then that change is noted. Persons who sleep in cool rooms in winter are frequently disturbed by the thick appearance of the excretion and led to dose themselves, notwithstanding the fact that they are feeling well. That condition observed is really of no consequence, and appears in health—the solid constituents—are readily precipitated by the action of cold and easily dissolved again if heat is applied. A sediment in the excretion is common in hot weather and generally appears during the subsidence of a febrile attack, even if slight. Another symptom, which is almost always construed as an evidence of "kidney trouble," is a pain in the back. That is a very common error. Pain may occur in diseases of the kidney, but it rarely does so, and hence alone the symptom is really of very little importance. In hot weather the quantity of fluid passed is much less in cold weather, unless liquids in a proportionately greater quantity are taken into the stomach. A quart and one pint is about the normal for twenty-four hours. If the quantity falls much below that, and no reason such as we have stated appears for it, then it is evident that the kidneys are less active than they should be. The popular remedy in those cases is gin, which cannot be sanctioned. Another is a sweet spirit of nitre. A few correct doses of that, taken at intervals, can do no harm. From one-half to one teaspoonful in a tumbler of water is the dose for an adult, and it may be repeated, if needed, every three or four hours until three or four doses have been taken. Prolonged use is quite certain to upset the stomach. Better either of these, to stimulate the action of the kidneys, is cream of tartar. The proper way to prepare it is this: To a quart of boiling water add a tablespoonful of cream of tartar, the juice of one lemon, and two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Let it stand on ice until cool. If this is taken freely, it will have the desired effect. The kidneys fail to properly perform the function in certain diseases—as typhoid fever—due to those of the kidneys themselves. Occasionally in persons who feel well those organs appear to be slightly in active for a day or two at a time, and then the trouble passes off. Only in such cases is self-treatment justifiable. If the derangement lasts for a longer time or the patient is otherwise ailing, a physician must be consulted, for there is danger in delay.

Being "obliged to get up often at night" is considered by many as evidence of kidney disorder. That need points to the bladder as the seat of the disturbance, and if continuous the advice of a physician is imperative. An excessive action of the kidneys, much above the normal quantity stated, if persistent for several weeks, will indicate diabetes. Occasionally the quantity is much increased without that disease being present, but only for a short time—a day or two—unless the quantity of fluids taken is unusually large. Greater activity of the kidneys is quite a common symptom, in recovery from a bilious attack, and the patient always feels better for it.

Incontinence is also considered to be a sign of "kidney trouble," and yet it is not; it indicates an affection in or about the bladder. In adults this trouble is rare, except in spinal and bladder diseases. It is largely confined to children. It is well to say here that people generally do not know, and it is often difficult for the physician to convince them, that this disturbance is usually very hard to cure. The little ones are usually severely blamed, until at last the parents realize that they have been unjust. Then they consult a physician, and the case being of long standing, and hence even more obstinate, they are quite certain to feel disappointed if the gain is slow. The child should be awakened when its parents retire. It should also be urged to correct the habit, but it must not be too severely condemned and whipping is altogether wrong unless the child is actually guilty. Cold feet are among its contributing causes, and therefore must be seen to. Of course the little patient will need to be under the care of a physician, who should not be blamed if improvement is slow, and a cure is even impossible. They may be expected in time; but, as we have stated, its coming is dismally slow in the foregoing.

From what has been said in the foregoing it will be seen that what are generally accepted as symptoms of "kidney trouble," with but few exceptions, do not point to those organs, but originate in some other part of the system. Knowing this fact, many people who are now made anxious by their fears must find little relief. For obvious reasons this subject is one which is discussed with some hesitation, and therefore is too often neglected. But its great importance must not be overlooked.

The true symptoms of kidney disease are not many but they are very different from those which are generally accepted. The term "Bright's disease" is used to designate a variety of important changes in the kidney. It may be acute or chronic. The first symptom which usually appears in an acute attack is dyspepsia, which exhibits itself by a slight puffiness of the eyelids and around the eyes. At the same time there is more or less fever which is, in some cases, preceded by chills or chilly sensations. There are also loss of appetite, thirst, great weariness, headache and occasionally pain in the loins. Nausea and vomiting are frequently early symptoms. The kidneys are inactive, the quantity of excretion is usually scanty, and at times has a smoky appearance.

These are the principal signs which are manifested in an acute attack of "Bright's disease."

As a rule, the chronic form of this disease begins slowly, stealing on as it were, insidiously. Probably, in a large proportion of cases, it exists for many months before it is discovered, and in the mean time the victim considers himself perfectly well. Often the first signs to excite uneasiness are, a general loss of strength and a growing paleness or sallow ness of complexion.

These are in brief some of the early signs of "Bright's disease." As will appear, they are not distinctive, for none of them point directly to the kidneys. The most accomplished physician can not depend upon these or other symptoms alone; he would need sure evidence before he told a person his kidneys were affected. Only certain means is chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the secretion. The public should remember this one important fact, and never accept a physician's opinion as of value until he has secured this positive proof.

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